WIDEN LONDON BRIDGE

normous Traffic Demands Remodeling of Historic Structure.

First One Built More Than a Thousand Years Ago-Room Requires the Erection of a New Vinduct. Quaint Legends and Traditions.

If there should ever come to view the ruins of the city of London the New Zealander dreamed of by Macaulay he will not stand on the London Bridge to do his musing, that the distinguished historian had in mind London Bridge is to be remodeled. It is to be made wider to accommodate the immense throngs of people whose daily business compels them to cross the river at that point. It is estimated that the present structure is capable of serving for the 100,000 passengers who use it every twenty-four hours, but even with this enormous number provided with a roadway across the river "which is London," there are left countless thousands of others who would use it if the crowd before them did not take up all the space.

The French loiterer on the boulevards has a saying that runs to the effect that "Paris is France," meaning that the life of the capital represents, if it does not embody, the important things of the whole state. If this is true and London is England then London Bridge might very well be taken for the history of England in the illustration of the growth, changes of government, the manners and customs of the people during the thousand and odd years since it was first built. The historians are involved in more or less doubt as to the exact date when the first structure was erected across the river Thames at London, but there seems to be no doubt that the evidence is pretty strong in favor of the year 994, though authorities there are who contend that it was fifty years later before a bridge was really built.

Chronicles of the doings of the people who lived along the Thames in the year furthest back tell of how a certain Danish invader came to take the city, salling up the river in the piratical boats, and these same boats were run afoul of the bridge. The historian of the period who relates this incident is leaves the reader to imagine how the boats happened to run into the bridge. Whether it was a stormy night when the collision with the structure occurred or whether it was simply one of the fogs for which the region is famous that prevented the steersmen from seeing where they were going is left to conjecture. Anyhow the story is considered by modern searchers after knowledge as valuable because it proves that there was a bridge there at that time or else they triumphantly demand of those who contend for a later date for its building, how could these boats have run against it.

The annals of the early London, how ever, have accounts of bridges across the river nearly 1,000 years before this time and mention is made in an account of the invasion of Claudius 1, which occurred in 44, A. D., of the Roman soldiers crossing on a bridge. This was farther south than the city of London, however, and has nothing to do directly with an account of London Bridge

Whether it be settled that the first London Bridge was built in 994 or in 1954 the reverential regard paid to the structure through a thousand years by each generation as something coming down from a remote past, is, as a par tial historian and lover of "dear old London" has said, somewhat agin to the case of the sailor who treasured his

was not lessened because he had been piles." A curious picture this old street compelled to replace all the blades and in turn put new sides on it, London Bridge has been many time rebuilt entirely and by changes and alterations had its peers, roadway and approaches all replaced, still it is in the eyes and hearts of the true Londoner the "London Bridge," coming down from the time when Saxon chiefs hunted wild boars and deer in the dense forests just across the river and the invading Danes and other seagoing adventurers besieged the citizens within the walls.

Before the first London Bridge was built there was an enterprising boatman whose name has come down as "Audery, the boat wight," who established just at the place where the bridge was afterward built the first This "wight" kept one boat which has been described as something like a crescent turned on its back, in which the most of his passengers were rowed over the river. He had another boat which the veracious chronicler avers looked like a blanket gathered together at the four corners and in which the passengers huddled, having for all the world the appearance of waiting to be tossed. An ancient description of this ferry line says that the oars used by the boatmen to propel the boats "looked like the ace of spades stuck on the end of a yard measure." The fact that this pioneer in the transportation business between the old city and the region roundabout kept the s boat in readiness for a rush of traffic shows that even a thousand years ago there was a number of people who crossed the river. It was a long stretch, however, to the time when one of many bridges, even though it accommodates 100,000 people, is not equal to

the demand. There is now and then found in the old histories of the early London accounts of the bridge that which was built just after Audery made trade by his ferry, and its successors, being considered useful as a defence against the attacks of the sea rovers who harassed the city. One of these about the year 1000 A. D. dur a canal around the bridge so he could attack the city from the city, also Henry V, from his victory at Agiacourt. Here Jack Cade wrought his boats on the other side. It is to be inferred from this and other evidence that the bridge was useful as supplying a piace from which the attacking boats could be in turn attacked as they passed und r it or approached it. These passed und r it or approached it or approached it. These passed und r it or approached it. These passed und r it or approached it or approached it. These passed und r it or a his boats on the other side. It is to be charmingly brief in the story and passed und r it or approached it. These first bridges were wooden affairs, and It is to be supposed that they vore of rough timbers. One of them, it will be borne in mind that several were destroyed by fire and storm and replaced on the same site, was said to be wide enough to allow "two carriages that might meet on it to pass each other." The first one built had some sort of an arrangement that supplied the place of the swinging or bascule bridge that Chicago uses on her rivers. The old London Bridge had a part of its floor made so that it could be taken up to allow boats to pass through. After-ward a drawbridge was put in.

In 1091 the history tells of "a dread-ful whiriwind" that "coming from Af-rica blew upon the city and overthrew upward of 600 houses, some rafters from a church believe to

ter, the chaplain of Cole Church.

It is described us having "a stone platform \$26 feet long, forty feet wide, sixty feet above the level of the water, and consisting of a drawbridge and jacknife because he had carried it for nineteen pointed arches, with massive promises interesting despite piers raised upon strong cak and elm adelphin Press.

on London Bridge presented! Lined on either side with shops and houses, which so overhung the bridge in some places as to obscure the piers, peopled with all sorts and conditions of men, it possesses an indescribable charm for the lover of history. Many of the houses were built with flat roofs, which admit ted of flower gardens and arbors, so that the expression 'as fine as London

Bridge" became proverbial Over the tenth arch was built a Gothic et, which was used for service regularly down to the time of the reformation. The eleventh arch was formed by a drawbridge, on the northern end of

which was a tower, upon which it was the custom to stlek the heads of per-sons executed for treason. In 1577 this tower was replaced by a very curious edifice known as the Nonesuch House It was a reminder of Solomou's temple in a way, as it was built in Holland and brought to London in pieces, where it was set up without iron or mortar, being held together by wooden pegs. I was four stories high and extende across the bridge by means of an arch-way. When the old tower was removed to make room for the Nonesuch House the heads of the departed traitors were removed to the tower over the entranto the bri k, and this was henceforth known as fraiters' gate.

Many of the shops were tenanted by

pin and needle makers, shoemakers, linen drapers, grocers, hosiers and other "haberd shers of small wares," and here many of London's fashionable women used to come for cheap pur-chases in notions. Only a few of the people who lived there are now known. One was the artist Holbein.

But recollections of London Bridge cene of fierce battles and of triumphal entry. What recorrections of cruelty on the one hand and of dauntless cour-age on the other do the heads that adorned "Traitors' gate" summon! One adorned Traitors gate' summon! One of the first that was placed there was that of the Scottish hero, William Wallace, and among later ones were those of Sir Thomas Moore and Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. Here, too, Eleanor, the hated Queen of Henry III, when trying to go by water to Windsor, was attacked by an infuriated mob of Londoners who rathered on Londoners who rathered on Londoners who rathered on Londoners doners, who gathered on London Bridge and cast dirt and stones at her until she was obliged to return to the tower. It was by this bridge also that Wat

gation, and the whole structure was dilapidated as to be practically unsafe. The new bridge was built after a de sign by John Rennie and was opened by William IV and Queen Adelaide August 1, 1831. It was about 200 feet farther up the river than the old one, which remained until the completion of the new one.

CAPTAIN LEARY'S ORDER. Jackies Must Learn Words of th "Star Spangled Banner,"

Only twelve out of the 400 enlisted force on the receiving ship Richmond, at the League Island Navy Yard, ordered to learn the words of the "Star Spangled Banner" gave evidence yesterday that they knew the song.

Captain Leary, of the Richmond, sent

ful whiriwind" that "coming from Africa biew upon the city and overthrew upward of 500 houses, some rafters from a church being hurled to the ground with such force that striking on the ends they were sunk twenty feet in the earth and left standing upright."

The same account says that the waters in the river arose to such a height and "rushed along with such force that the bridge was swept away."

Fire in 1135 destroyed the bridge and there are traditions of other catastrophes which overtook similar structures erected to make 4 crossing over the river. In 1156 the first stone bridge of modern times, was commenced by Peter, the chapitan of Cole Church.

It is described an having "a stone bridge the role of action the railes of ordinates, he has no right to lear rules of ordinates, he has no right to the role of the Richmond, sent forth the coder a few weeks ago that ho leaves of absence ashore would be granted under showed that the leaves above to show that the words of the national anthem. The men were expected to have the song by heart today.

To accertain how many of the saliors and landsmen really had memorized the song Captain Leary decided to hold a test examination yesterday. In the morning after the men had been lined up at roll call, Chapitain Morrison requested all those who knew the words to step forward. To the surprise and dismay of the officers only twelve stepped out from the ranks. To refleve the nervous tension and merriment the Beutemant in charge funnediately gave the order to "air bedge."

Some of the Richmond, sent forth the order a few weeks ago that ho leaves of absence ashore would be granted under showed that he leaves showed that he leaves absence ashore would be granted under showed that he dawes of absence ashore would be granted under showed that he leaves a shore we also that he words of the national anthem. The men were expected to have the song by heart today.

To accertain how many of the saliors and american heart today. who crave leave of absence

MAN AND HIS HISTORY.

Novel Anthropological Exhibit for the St. Louis Fair.

Primitive Peoples to Be Grouped With the Enlightened Denizens of the Globe-Scheme Proposed by Prof. W J McGee for Exposition.

If a proposition of Prof. W J McGee, the Bureau of Ethnology, be acseed in by the directors of the forthcoming St. Louis Exposition of 1903 that world's spectacle will boast unique and appropriate feature. Prof. McGee has been asked by the directors of the St. Louis Fair to take charge of the anthropological exhibit that will be made, and he has consented to do so on condition that the exhibit be planned upon a grand scale, enabling the bringing together of the primitive peoples of the world, showing their methods of life in their native wilds, their relation with what in civilized communities are domestic animals, and in other ways showing the gradations of numanity as they have never before been displayed,

It is unnecessary to dilate upon the wonderful interest that such an ex-hibit would have. As Prof. McGee says, there have been shows upon the "Midways" of other fairs of primitive peoples, but, although the professor did not say so, the remark may be ventured that these exhibits were not gotten up by scientists nor were they arranged with any definite scientific object, What Prof. McGee designs to do is to show to man the story of man as told by the conditions of the primitive peoples of the world today. This grand scheme will embrace the bringing together of some of the rarest and most interesting of the human family-such as the Pygmles of Africa, the smallest people in the world, and the Seri Indlans of the extreme western part of the United States, the largest of the human denizens of the globe.

"The obtaining of specimens of the African Pygmies will probably prove to difficult operation," said Prof. McGee. in discussing his project recently Very little is known of this curious people, as they have only been discovered lately, and are not described in any standard work with which I am acquainted. They are undoubtedly the smallest people in the world, averaging little more than three feet in height. They are called, by surrounding tribes men monkeys, and an instance is actually recorded of an English traveler's taking aim at one, mistaking him for a monkey. Notwithstanding their diminutive size the men are very muscular and powerful, with massively developed limbs, hairy chest, and scrubby beard half way down the body. Their movements are indescribably agile, and they jump from branch to branch of the trees exactly like mon-

ferent kinds of food, or a pot of honey. Pygmy Land is reached in half an hour's walk from Mbent, the frontier fort of the Congo Free State. The bones of persons who have died of starvation are frequently seen in this dark and dreary region. The forest swarms with monkeys.

"The Seri Indians, the antitheses of the Pygmies, inhabit, for the most part, an island off the coast of California, They are a fast-vanishing tribe, and now probably number little more than four hundred members, men and women. It has been said that Dean Swift based his conception of the Probdignagians, in "Gulliver's Travels," upon the accounts of this people, carried back to England in Queen Anne's time. They average, men and women, more than six feet in height."

In addition, there will, provided Prof. McGee's scheme meets with the approval of the Pair directors, be specimens of tatooed men, cannibals-in short, all the primitive inhabitants of the globe. The relation of man toward animals which he employs as beasts of burden, or as food, will be most interestingly shown. Thus, there are tribes in the interior of Asia which use horses but not as domestic animals; instead of herding the animals, as in more civilized communities, they catch them wild upon the plains as they may happen to want them, adapting their own mode of life more or less in conformity with that of the horses. The same peculiar state of affairs is seen in the relation between the people of northeastern Asia and the reindeer. "In every case," says Dr. McGee, "where a certain animal has been domesticated by man, it has been found that the first step in such domestication has been the worship of the animal as a totem, and holding it sacred. Thus, the animal, being treated with great consideration by man, and defended by him against its natural enemies of the brute creation, gradually realized that the best thing it could do was to stay near man. Such was the case, in the beginning, with the horse, the dog, the cat, the chickenindeed, all our useful biped and quadruped companions

"Not only," continued the professor. is it my intention to bring together the most primitive peoples, but if possible the most highly cultivated, so as to show the extremes of humanity created by progress and civilization. Of course the best people will only come on their own election and in case they enter into my views; I cannot compet them or perhaps influence them in any way so as to insure their coming. But I would like to make the exhibit complete, comprehensive, and instructive in the highest degree possible, to present to the eyes of the world a grand object lesson of the story of the human race. Per haps the discerning visitor will be able to pick out, among the types of the simple and savage peoples, that famed New Zealander of Macaulay, who is destined, some day, to 'take his stand

ure has varied so much (nine and onequarter inches) from its present recogniz-ed value, we should not be surprised to find that the cubit varied from 18.23 to Solution that the cubit varied from 18.23 to 25.1 inches in Egypt. The cubit of the Fourth Dynasty varied from 20.62 to 20.51 inches—only about one-tenth of an inch. The divided plotting scale lying on the drawing board of the statue of Gudea equaled 20.89 inches. The Babylonian cu-bit was almost exactly of the property of the cubit was almost exactly of the cubit of the bit was almost exactly of the same length on was almost exactly of the same length as the Egyptian cubit of the Fourin Dynasty-namely, 20.6 and 20.5 inches. The Persian cubit seems to have been rather short, measuring 19.2 inches; but, according to a recent writer, there is good evidence of another cubit, measuring about 25.25 inches.

ence of another cubit, measuring about 25 luches.
The cubit of the Hebrew mation, according to a number of investigators, acuse to have been 21.4 inches, although deutenant Totten insists, and seem to may preved that the value of the Jewish is well as the Egyptian sacred cubit, was xactly 25 inches.
There is considerable difficulty in consecting the links between ancient and nediseval metrology, for no sharp lines an be drawn, and there is a period of nore than a thousand years over which he connection of units of measure is very meertain. The Belgic foot was probably arried over to Great Britialia in the tenth

can be drawn, and there is a period of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is very uncertain. The Beigic foot was protably curried over to Great Britiain in the tenth contary. He value, as the foot now measures, was 18.22 inches; but it had to come in contact with the legal foot, which was enforced by law as early as the year 550. Had the Beigic foot of 18.22 inches been adopted instead of the legal foot of 12 inches, only a very small change would have to be made to make it one-third of a metre, the metre being about 28.27 inches, and three times the value of the Beigic foot would be only 0.29 of an inch longer than the metre. But the edict of King Henry I had placed the value of the Icgal yard, which, in turn, was supposed to be one-half the distance between the tips of the fingers of the outstretchest arms of King Henry. In the year 1824 A. D., in the reign of Edward II, a statule was enacted that made the standard inch equal to "three barley corns round and dry," and twelve such Inches made one foot. Who of us that have lived out our half century do not remember the old long measure tables commencing with, "Three burley corns make one inch?" I believe the long measure tables no more contain this familiar sentence.

There were several values of the yard in the interval between King Henry's time and that of the final value which was established just 500 years after what may be called the 'barley corn' statute. There was the yard and handful, of 40-inch ell, which was abolished in 1853; the cloth ell of 45 inches, which was used until 1800, and the yard and inch, or 37-inch ell, which was abolished in 1853; the cloth ell of 45 inches, which was used until 1800, and the yard and handful, one that was not so better standard, one that was not so tariable as the harley corn.

the yard and handful.

But the mechanic arts cried out for a ster standard, one that was not so triable as the barley corn, or the length a man's arm, and so early as the benning of the seventeenth century most curate standards of the yard, foot and ch had been graduated upon metal bars. Abram Sharp, Rowley, Sissons, Smean, Graham, and others, all of whom stributed by their various methods to very high development of the adopted andard.

standard.

Just 500 years after the statute of Edward II which made the bariey corn the basis of the inch, it was, by an act of George IV. in 1824, that a legal definition of the yard was made. This declared that the yard bar, made by Bird in 180, should be the standard beyond question of doubt.—Cassier's Magazine.

DEATH MISSED HIS MARK. Narrow Escape of Railroad Men

From Impending Disaster. group of railroaders sat and talked

on narrow escapes. One of them said: "On a certain afternoon I was walking agile, and they jump from branch to branch of the trees exactly like monkeys. Their manner is very shy toward strangers, though they are apparently hospitable and good-willed enough. Their principal weapons are bows and arrows, and it has been suspected that they poison the latter.

'It has been said that these Pygmies have no sort of religion, but this statement has been disproved quite recently by a daring English explorer named Albert B. Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd says that not only do they wear a kind of charm or felish, but they have, apparently, some sort of superstitious idea with reference to certain trees. At the foot of critain large trees, which they surround with a clearing, they build a series of little 'devil houses.' Prequently the traveler through the Pygmi forest that land of eternal trelight, comes across small offerings placed at the foot of trees—sometimes a little parcel of differences of the content of the cubit as used small offerings placed at the foot of trees—sometimes a little parcel of differences and the content of the cubit as used small offerings placed at the foot of trees—sometimes a little parcel of differences and the content of the cubit as used the present and around the surface and the content of the cubit as used the present that and of eternal trelight, comes across small offerings placed at the foot of trees—sometimes a little parcel of differences and the cubit as used the present of the cubit as used the prison, and the counterfeiter called on the little space—a space that the stranger trees, which they strated the prison, and the counterfeiter called to step of the track and stand on the little space—a space can do the little space—a space can derive the treath, and as it went by, to keep a manner of the cubit, which was differenced to the track and stand of the cubit state of the cubit, which was differenced to the cubit state of the cubit, the track and stand of the cubit as the district of the little space—a space can descript the cubit of the track and stand of the cubit as

SECRET SE.

Many Odd Characters Aspire to Positions of Trust.

An Astrologer Desires a Government Office-Would Predict Coming Events-Unique Offer of Assistance. Could Enter Any Building Unseen. The discussion of the Secret Service by

the press of the country since the McKinley assassination has led to some peculiar applications for appointment in that bueau, but none more quaint than that of a professional astrologer. He reasoned, with much forceful logic, that if a practiioner of his art had cast the hore President McKinley the police and sublic would have been warned of what was to happen in Buffalo. When asked what good this would have done if it had been ecreed by fate that the assassinal should occur, he gave as his opinion that, at any rate, everyone in interest would have been spared the shock of surprise. He was then asked whether he could cast the horoscope of President Roose ild so, with what results it would be inapedient to publish here. He was put through several more tests, to which he responded in a manner equally practical, ent it was decided not to take advantage of this opportunity to employ him.

Perhaps the most picturesque offer of

assistance ever made to the Secret Service was received by Colonel Whitley when he was its chief in the early seventies. 'Pete" McCartney, one of the most dangerous and troublesome members of the counterfeiting fraternity in the United States, had just been put behind the bars at Springfield, Ill., and Whitley through the prison before leaving town. As he passed McCartney's cell the counterfeiter engaged him in a cheerful conversation of a minute or two, ending with the enquiry, where the colonel was staying. Whitley mentioned the name of his hotel, bade McCartney good-by, and went on his way.

That evening Whitley was scated in his hotel room working over some papers in a case which had been giving him a good deal of trouble. He was scated at a table where he could use the light of a lamp, the rest of the room being dark, and his back toward the door. He had reached a point in his case where it was necessary that he should have for an asistant a man of unwavering nerve and remarkable ingenuity, who could enter and leave, without discovery, a building supposed to be kept securely locked. Al-most unconsciously, he had begun talk-ing aloud to himself, and as he finally most unconsciously, he had begun talking aloud to himself, and as he finally brought his fist down upon the table with the exclamation, "Where can I get hold of such a man?" he was startled to hear a familiar voice behind him say, "Maybe I can help you out." He spraag up, turning as he did so, and looked into the face of Mctartney. It seems that Pete had boasted to the chief that there was no use in locking him up, as the dungeon had not yet been built from which he could not walk out at will, and this unexpected appearance was simply by way of ocular demonstration of his point. The chief reached for his pistol, which lay in an open gripsack by his side, but McCartney reassured him, saying that, having proved his statement, he was ready now to go back and be locked up again, Whitley did not put his pistol away, but the two men walked arricably over to the prison, and the counterfeiter called upon the keeper and gave himesif up.

Stofes of McCartney are abundant in secret service circles. His most conspicuous trait appears to have been his effrontery, and this doubtless will account for a part of the success he achieved in his disreputable calling. One flustration will suffice. He had just acquired the notoricity incident to a release from a considerable term of imprisonment for counterfeiting, and took advantage of the public interest in him by going upon the lecture platform and regalling large audiences, at fifty cents a head, with the "Confessions of a Crook." Naturally, he moved about with some rapidity, as his lecture consumed only one evening in each place where he stopped, so that it was some time before the police discovered.

#Turner's Vanishing

Mabel Turner was serry during nearly | ing by the dressing table turning over the whole evening for the few words she some papers which he had drawn half said in her husband, John Turner's dress- way out of his pocketbook. She looked ing room, and yet they were trivial, as over his shoulder being a tall woman at words go that are spoken between man most as tall as he was, and caught sight and wife maried for ten years. of crisp, new banknotes.

"Tired, Jack?" He was a tall man, who stooped a little; a dark man, with tired-looking eyes. No. 407" He often struck her as less vigorous and energife than other men. She repeated which he had been born; pretty well all of thing. Kitty is your cousin, not her question, as he did not seem to have that was left of his father's property, a mine."

"Jack, dear, are you tired?"

"Kitty's coming to dinner. 'Is she? I shan't be ten minutes; but

you might have had my other coat put out. Never mind; only don't delay a "How you light up when you hear Kitty's coming? Are you really so tired?"
"Who invites Kitty here, may I ask?"

"I do; it keeps you in good temper. with a snap; then she felt sorry and back the principal just now." went back, but caught sight of the clock on her bedroom mantelpiece pointing to twenty minutes past 7. She was ready in ten minutes, easily ready. She [aiwaya felt half-ashamed of dressing for dinner so quickly, and excused herself to shour it till I'd handed over the cash. It

Kitty did not matter. than herself, who seemed to think it amusing to come from somewhere near sons more or less bored with one another's 1s. ciety; or, at any rate, with two persons wearied by the cares of this life, but not by the deceitfulness of riches, who wo have been more demonstrative of their affection for each other had they cause to be more cheerful. Kitty's sisters were him rather hurriedly and went to open the many, and her brothers noisy, but they Turner, when she found time and energy to go and see them. Kitty's animal spirits Kitty rippled all the time, as she always were a family inheritance, while there did. After dinner, while he smoked and seemed to Mabel Turner, at times, to be his wife worked with her needle, he talksomething behind them that showed her ed more than he had done before not to be altogether feather-headed; a Kitty rippled all the time. Everything that made them almost caressing when them she had enjoyed, and she told them she talked to John. Moreover, the had pretty eyes, pretty tech, a pretty skin ed the game "focter"), had been delightful and a general prettiness that caused her natural that he should like her; at least

to look at.
Mabel herself was dark and slight. like her husband, and, maybe, lers clear of skin than ten years before. Kitty was fair and plump. It was, perhaps, excusa-ble that he should feel the contrast; excusable, if he would only frankly admit It and frankly make light of it; and, any"What a lot of money, John" exclaim-

ed his wife. "Have they paid you for

They had been selling the house in large house in an old-fashioned London square, with but few years of the ground lease still to run. They have. Poor old No. 40," he said.

putting the case into the pocket of his dinner Jacket. "I feel valuable tonight." But don't people generally pay sums like that by cheque? Why, it's over

He hesitated a little before he answered and I'd rather pay them interest than pay

He paused again for a moment before he

answered: "You remember the cottage at Bray? was going to buy It, and say nothing

and within a few hundred yards of Regent Kitty was her cousin, ten years younger Circus, was pleasant and central enough. "Did you want not to tell me yet? Did | give him. you want it to be a surprise? I had quite forgotten Kitty, I had, really. There she

"I came to ask you to forgive me." She had just time to say it. The bell had been rung shorply, and the one ser-During disner time John Turner and his

wife were more silent than to of softness in voice and manner that had come her way since she last saw of everything. A football match (she call (she said it had been "ripping"). A then least pleasant to look at. It was tre had given her even greater pleasure It had been "great," as well as "ripping." while a dance, a subscription ball, got

by a local "socker" club, had been di-"quite too divvy." Mabel Turner , watching her laughing face, wondered what men saw in her and what they heard when they listened to her, besides laughter, which must at times It and frankly make light of it; and, any-how, Kitty was not worth quarreting knew men liked Kitty. Watching her husabout. Mabel Turner went into her hus-band's face she could see it light up as band's dressing-room as soon as she was Kitty laughed, and gradually Mabel Tur-

that she was slangy and vulgar, and fit only for Hampstead, and that he must take her back there at once. "You will take her to Baker Street and

see her into a train, of course," said his wife, in a low tone. "I shall see her home," answered her when he raised it.

"Shall you?" said Kitty, looking back. She was already half way to Mahel's room to get ready. "That will be rip

"Do as you like, if it amuses you," said Mabel Turner, when the door was shut.
"You must be tired, Mabel," said John Turner, "or you would not say that kind

Her eyes blazed for a moment "I'm not tired; I hate you when you talk like that, and pretend that you must make allowances for me. I mean what I say; do as you like. Take her where you

"You are a fool," said John Turner under his breath, striding out of the

His wife just caught the word, and ther she could hear Kitty chattering as she helped him on with his coat in the little hall of their fist. Presently she heard the frect door bang, and reflected that, after to Kitty's ripple of laughter and not of a married woman of ten years' stand-og, with a husband worried over things herself by reviewing her day and reacting that a woman who lived in ever so tiny a flat, with one servant, hal to do trouble us so often as she does now."

"Don't, please don't," she said; she had she would forgive him, and perhaps adsherself, if things were hared life in a London flat, even the would forgive him, and perhaps adsherself to have been a little bit in and walt for him, and, if he saked, for-

Two minutes later John Turner and

o practice small wiles upon the inappr t, for the life of him, at that Kitty, as he knew they did like her, so a glare of gas, was arranged a patriotic that sometimes three or four at a time or group. A pink-and-white-checked elligy, more mooned about Hampstead, calculations with a heavy mustache of creps hair and more mooned about Hampstead, calcularing their prospects of increased salaries and thinking of her. He admitted a certain prettiness. She had seemed prettier to him at times then she did that evening tunder the gashamp.

"No," he answered, after a pause. "It fulling forward. Another waxwork, yel-

It will not take much longer if we go by the slums, and a bus is so stuffy. That having said anything about Kitty that in his dressing room. John puffed at his sounded silly and bitter. He was stand-pipe and smiled, and told Kitty at last nothing in her to rouse him. Perhaps he line is nothing in her to rouse him. Perhaps he line is nothing in her to rouse him.

have a stimulating effect upon him, round, and it will be such fun.
though he might smile at her chatter, and "Do you mean it? Only for yet he knew of old men who were among per most constant admirers. As he cross- ging his shoulders. ed Oxford Street in silent assent, he thought of Mahel as she was when he ad twenty or any other age. And yet ing at a turnstile, and they went in. Mabel was jenlous of Kitty. He would looked at Kitty a second time, and he led down past them on its way out, while felt more cheerful and charitable toward others flocked up behind them. Kitty as he made up his mind to the dec-

Oxford Street and Marylebone Road, "How funny to think of all these dirty ople living here and knowing nothing way. bout us, or caring," said Kitty, looking going higher first; we'll look into round as they waiked along.
It was Saturday night, and there were

arrows by the roadside, and a lottering, about them," answered John Turner, ireamily. "I often think if I had more

"I shouldn't," suid Kitty, decisively. "I sould be afraid of being robbed, for one "I suppose so," he answered. "When people are honest they usually stay poor. You should not have said you wanted to come this way if you were going to be

Tm not frightened? she answered. "I'm rather enjoying it; but I don't feel quite sure that you know the way. Come,

I know exactly where we are," he replied. "I know this street of shops quite well, though I quite forget the name of it. Kitty stood on the payement on the south | And I knew where we are in it by the side of Oxford Street watching the full | waxwork show opposite."

smiles on the part of a girl who took a cheap house in a crew dell district, where thought upon such matters.

"Don't if you don't want to," she added.

"Tussaud.

"Come away, for goodness sake," said walked cutckly Her lips were red enough to be worth 'lan't funny? Do look at the poor John, after they had walked quickly pouting with if the owner of them cared king' said Kitty, tooking in at the windew.

The ground floor formerly had been let as she read aloud the tickets on the figmoment John Turner could not have said os a shop, like the ground floors round ures. 'Come away and cutch your train; what it was that made young men like it, and in the shop window, lighted with what benefit tastes you must have.' his eyes. The acrid odor of dirt and humonity was sickening him, and he felt a sudden loathing for anything that could a military uniform of mixed descent. live in it and be merry. was standing expressionless before an

too late."
| low-wigged, and robed in ding: white.
| With "Victory" in glit paper letters on a such across one shoulder, held a crown of dusty green paper leaves importially

Kitty was no particular concern of his, and, for himself, he was indifferent; so he put down the necessary coppers in would not hold a camille to Mabel at two front of the weary-faced woman presid-"Lord, what an atmosphere!" he exclaimed, as they went upstairs, meeting mck for that he had even so much as a constant stream of persons that trick-

The crowd was made up, for the most aration of a proper contrition, so that he part, of fairly quiet people, orderly, and grew almost talkative while they made their way rather hesitatingly through the in the neighborhood they had other obnetwork of by-streets that lie between jects to which they devoted their super-

flous Income, and it was very warm. "Come along," cried Kitty, leading the lower rooms on our way down; there's a

"Chamber of Horrors' at the top." He turned, and glanced into a room or the first floor, almost entirely "I suppose we ought to know more by a group containing two or three figures in what had once been white sur-plices, evidently the officiating ciergy at time and more money to help those who the wedding of some princess, a figure it wanted it I should like to go among white musiin, whose full title was writwedding of some princess, a figure in ten on a card propped against the trouser leg of her bridegroom. The bridegroom had one eye, the other one having appar ently been knocked into his had with a portion of the wax surrounding it. Forner hurried after Kitty, glancing back first at some men who were mounting th

they came. "I hope you don't want to be long," he remarked, when he overtook her, "Drunken contermongers at close quarters are

not very pleasant. "We must just see the 'Horrors." I'll treat you to them." she answered, laying down sixpence on the ledge of a second turnstile upon the second floor landing. They went in. It was evidently a popuomnitiones roll paint them.

"What a funny place," said Kitty, looking scross the street where he was pointing which me all the log scross the street where he was pointing toor hedroom of a not very large London They were standard near a lamppost, waiting for an entitled in the residual for an entitled in the critically. She had a skin like rose leaves, and teeth white enough and regular enough to account for any number of the lattern a house wherein to exhibit the lattern a house wherein to exhibit the lattern a house wherein to exhibit the lattern and objects labeled as having the had taken a house wherein to exhibit the completion of various the lattern and objects labeled as having the lattern and objects labeled as having the completion of various the completion of various the completion of various the completion of the lattern and objects labeled as having the completion of various the completion of t

linger, though she still gave little laughs what beautly tastes you must have."
He looked at her with positive dislike in

fourth floor, and no more to pay," she eriod, passing him with a rather forced laugh, and running up toward the next landing. "You have no spirit of adventure, Cousin Jehn," the added, turning and facing him, "and I don't like you when you look like that. You look like

was too old for prettiness, by itself, to us go in; it won't take five minutes to run to avoid being heard by three women who her terror, beyond pain. After all, the "To you mean it? Only for a minute were coming out of the room behind him; from a second or third-floor window, it "Do you mean it? Only for a minute "and if you choose to go further, I do not. would only mean death. A fire in such or two, then," said John Turner, shrug- 11 had no business to bring you here. Just isten to the noise downstairs."

Her eyes had been laughing defautly

into his, but a woman had screamed shril-ly, and she was looking down over the banisters to the first-floor landing. He looked, too, for a fraction of a second

My God!" he exclaimed, breathlessly. Come quick; don't be frightened, but be

But others had seen what he had caught n glimpse of. The three women, who had left the horror-chamber of waxen effigies chattering and sniggering, and gone halfway down the stairs toward the first floor, were stumbling upward from a chamber of horror, in the doorway of which a doz-en frantic men and women were lighting "Look at that royal wedding. I am | for life. Over the heads of these a cloud of smoke was rolling out, blacker and

denser every moment. hiss and crackle of flames behind the inarticulate howls of men and women. He had no peed to learn, as a coroner's jury did later on, from a strong man who had climbed over the heads of the others and survived that a lad believed to have ped the match on the muslin of the royal bride in the wedding group in the first-floor room. He knew that there was firere among the wax heads and arms and nd that it was below him.

We're in a tight place, but it's all right you'll only be quick," he said, gripog her arm and giving her a little

Then, even as he spoke, he realized that City's easy self-possession was on the urface only, and that she was clinging to him, screaming and entreating him to save her, while she made it almost imessible for him to do so. Down the flight n which they stood he staggered with her in his arms; down a few steps of the ifting her over the turnstile on the landing as the quickest way to get her past There the smoke vanguished him; he could see red fiames shooting out into it meet the crowd surging down from the

nd and third floors. And then, as he fought in dogged silence or to be overcome, the whole truth was thing came upon him in a flash. He was there with Kitty; Kitty, of whom his wife was jealous. He was going to vanish into nothingness with Kitty-whom he louthed as she lay at his feet on the stairs-and his wife would never know. In one flash mand, he even remembered the bundle of banknotes in his pecket, the notes which she would think he had plotted to take with him in his flight. If he could throw them in his pocketbook from anywhere into the street, they might perhaps be to live, and the thought followed that, if he could throw himself with them, he at least must be picked up and identified. He rose from where he had crouched for man and woman have taken the last two outside places on that one. Come along, you want waking up."

Between them, and neemed also on the think that you are tired of marriage and them there to the stairs and trying to shelter her think that you are tired of marriage and them there is the think that you are tired of marriage and them to the stairs and trying to shelter her from the feet of those that leaped and the last two.

The perhaps he did, he reflected, but he way.

The perhaps he did, he reflected but he way. "Int it funny?" sail Kitty. "Do let swered, coldly, going up a few steps so as her, but she, at all events, had passed, in

a place would give no time to wait for fire-escapes, and the crowd outside had had no time to do anything to help. Choked and blinded, John Turner left

Kitty and struggled upward, trampling on some who had fallen like Kitty, and had done. He reached the foor of the Chamber of Horrors," where a dozen nen and women were screaming at the window to the crowd below. He saw them them, whether they would make way for him, if he assured them he was going to tump and die, not merely trying to gain "Mabel! Mabel!" he moaned, striving to

But out through the window that they had thrown open a tierce draught of hot air was rushing; from below came the roar of a furnace; the blast was growing hotter and the smoke denser, as John Tur-ner went down like a log at the feet of an elligy labeled "The Yarmouth Murder-er," which rocked and fell upon him and which three minutes later fed with streams of molting wax the flames that Januard blm round

So John Turner and Kitty died feeling no pain; at least at the inquest that took place in due course evidence was given that 'the cambustion products generated by the rapidly spreading fire must have evercome all within the building before the flames could reach them." The inquest was held on two bodies only, the the basement with a broken neck, having or, and the other of a woman, who threw herself from the window which John Turner had vainly tried to reach. The evidence as to the probable absence of suffering in the rest of the victims conad of the fire in the newspapers. Sunmains, as distinct from the powders ashes d by public subscription, the rector of parish officiating.

But the relatives and friends of John Turner and Kitty beld no service and of John Turner's agony, for they never dreamed of connecting "the great wax-work fire," that killed so many poor pcople, with the scandalous disappearance of John Turner and Kitty. Some of those among them that grieved most deeply, such as Kitty's mother and John's wife, never even heard or read of the fire, and those who grieved less than they were more occupied with speculating as to how long 2700 would last John Turner, and what colors he would choose for the de-velopment of his capital and the amuse-ment of Kitty, than with devising means of accounting charitably for his depart-ure and hers. None of these was suffi-ciently accurely interested in the matter to try to trace the bank notes in search of a clus to John's whereabouts; but most of them were rather irritated at the at of them were rather irritated at the way of regarding the whole affair r she had got used to the first pain

t she could.

She ctill sits waiting for him to come and he forgiven. Archie Armstron